

The President has become very suspicious and sensitive since the revelations about the "gold corner." It is said he now goes a bow-shot beyond scrupulousity itself. Mrs. Grant recently ordered "seven thousand francs worth of finery" (as dresses, bonnets, handkerchiefs, gloves and stockings are called in our court circles) from Paris direct. One might have supposed that those importations might well have been left so far as the duties upon them are concerned, to the lynx-eyed tidewaiters of the port of entry, wherever it may be. But, to make "assurance doubly sure," that the Treasury should not suffer to the amount of a single nickel, we are, on high authority, assured that his Excellency, with his earnest determination to keep his family clear of all such imputations as those circulated against them by the gold gamblers, has taken care to direct that everything purchased by his wife in Europe shall be cleared at the New York Custom House, and pay duty like ordinary merchandise; that the strictest orders to this effect have been issued to the Custom House authorities at the other side, and therefore if any attempt is made to circulate rumors to a contrary effect, the statement which is here made can be relied upon as an answer to it.

With all deference in the world to the superior judgment of the Cabinet, we submit that no better method could have been devised to excite suspicion.

A DRUNKEN man having a wooden leg, attempted to walk a tight rope in Vincennes, Ind., a few days since. He lost his balance as he should have done, and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty or thirty feet, breaking his arm, dislocating his shoulder, cutting his face and causing internal injuries. Unfortunately his neck was not broken.

IS HER HUSBAND IN THE INSANE ASYLUM?—The Conyers (Ga.) Gazette says that Mrs. R. Abbit, of that town, gave birth to five infants, the other night, and all are doing well. The mother is a descendant of the celebrated Ware family, all the females of which are noted as never giving birth to less than three infants at a birth.

TURN HIM OUT.—Is not Jesse, the father of Ulysses, who is the Father of his Country, postmaster somewhere a way in Covington, Kentucky? If it is not this position, what is it? He is certainly peace-loving in some good at present. However, wherever he may be, he is disloyal, and should be removed. Men in Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, have been swept from office for much more innocent declarations, and we see no reason why an exception should be made in his favor. The old gentleman is in his seventy-sixth year, and he lately expressed his opinion of negro suffrage after this manner:

"And," added he, after a brief pause, "I don't blame 'em much if they are rebels. I am opposed to having bigger vote. I always was and always will be. I would not now, and never will, vote for niggers. If I was an able-bodied young man, and was elected to the Legislature, and a nigger was elected to sit alongside of me, I would say: 'Nigger, take both seats.'"

The President, it is reported, favors the early construction of the Darien canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and will recommend it to Congress in his annual message as a subject for consideration.

There is a contest in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, between one party, under A. H. Barney, President of the company, who wants to increase the capital stock to \$15,000,000, to enable them to buy the Pacific Express Company and their contract with the Central Pacific Railroad for ten years, and, on the other hand, Mr. Eugene Kelly heads the other party of stockholders who are opposed to what Mr. Barney proposes. Proxies from stockholders are solicited by both Mr. Barney and Mr. Kelly in favor of their respective plans.

Georgia is said to be developing quite a large local coal field.

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN PRISON.

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa is a political prisoner in Great Britain. He was a prominent Fenian and was convicted of treasonable practices, and is now serving out his sentence in Portland prison. At the last election he was elected to Parliament by the voters of Tipperary county in Ireland. This act of Tipperary was brought about thus: During the last session of Parliament, the case of Rossa was brought before the House of Commons. It was charged that the Governor of the prison had treated him with great inhumanity, and a resolution was introduced. Such testimony was brought before the House as went to show that Rossa had violated the rules of the prison, and had subjected himself to punishment; but it was emphatically denied that he had been harshly dealt with. After these official declarations, the matter was not pressed any further; but there is no doubt that the condition of Rossa was greatly ameliorated subsequently.

Since then many meetings have been held, and many strong resolutions passed, demanding the release, not only of Rossa, but of all the Fenian prisoners now undergoing their sentence. But the vehemence with which this demand was pressed—the covert menaces with which it was accompanied—produced an effect the very reverse of what was intended. When the appeal was made to Mr. Gladstone to recommend to the Queen the release of prisoners, he declined to do so. He was willing to lay before her memorial, or any set of resolutions which those who sympathized with the imprisoned Fenians might think proper to trust to his care; but he would not give any assurance that he would exert his influence to bring about their release. In this position he has been sustained by the whole of the English press, and the answer of the Irish voters of Tipperary is the return of O'Donovan Rossa to Parliament. This bold expression of popular sympathy with the Fenian cause, leaves Rossa with the honors of a seat which he cannot fill. It does not liberate him from Portland jail. It does not shorten by a single day the term of his sentence. It simply leaves in the House of Commons a vacant seat for Tipperary, with no chance of that seat being filled for the next seven years, unless Parliament be dissolved in the interim, and appeal made to the country upon some one of the many issues that in all probability will produce before long grave disturbances in English politics.

The telegraph announces that Thos. J. Durant will be appointed Circuit Judge of Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. It will be remembered that this is the position for which Judge E. Jeffords was so highly recommended by General Ames, and to which he undoubtedly would have been appointed but for his connection with the Conservative party in this State. But just so soon as he became interested in the new political move in this State, Gen. Ames, narrow, contracted and prejudiced as he is, beyond a doubt, at once began to blacken the character of the very man whom, but a few months before, he had so highly extolled. We know nothing of Mr. Durant. He may be every way fitted for the position, and may possibly reflect great honor upon it. Judging, however, by the manner in which the claims of a good man were set aside, simply because he dared to differ in politics with the dominant party, we naturally infer that he will prove a willing tool in the hands of the Radical party to do their bidding, and to prostitute the high official trusts which have been imposed upon him. The position is one of the highest judicial positions in the country. It is equal in power and authority, or nearly so, with the Supreme Court, save that it has not its sittings in Washington City. It is a position with which the ambition of almost any lover of his profession should feel satisfied. It is a rich reward for years of assiduous labor, constant devotion to duty, a full and comprehensive knowledge of law, yet in all probability it has passed into the hands of a political character, who has no knowledge of its responsibilities, powers and duties,

and who accepts it merely as the agent of a political combination, and accepting, of course, it will be his duty to that party, if not his wish, to obey the highest and most constant demands of the power from which he received his authority and his position. On the other hand, Judge Jeffords, while upon the bench in this State, was everywhere acknowledged and declared one of the most eminent jurists in the State, and he was sacrificed because he would not sell his official honor and duty to gratify the political ambition of a military upstart.

EDITORIAL BRIEFINGS.

HONORABLE!—W. P. D. Bush, reporter of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, has thirteen daughters.

A pet seal is on exhibition in Norfolk, Va.

Water-packed cotton, purchased in Raleigh, N. C., and shipped to New York, has found its way back to the original packer in a rotten condition.

In Virginia, a will "written wholly by the testator," requires no subscribing witnesses.

A new street in London, leading to a new bridge across the Thames, has been named Peabody.

A powerful magnetic spring was discovered near Alma, Gratiot county, Michigan, a few days ago.

Boys will be boys. This is non-sense. Boys will be men—if they live long enough.

A white man in Richmond stole a prayer-book from church so as to find a home in jail.

In a letter to one of his constituents, Speaker Bialoe says that there is no foundation whatever for the rumors that the State Department is negotiating another reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces. The power to do so in the first instance belongs to the House of Representatives.

The "affiliated" of Mr. Paul Cargod "brother-in-law" of the Minister Resident in Washington of the Kingdom of Portugal turns out to be the daughter of a worthy restaurant keeper in the West End of that city, of the name of Wormley. The latter is a worthy chestnut-colored gentleman, and stands high as a caterer.

Joe Coburn, of San Francisco, challenges Tom Allen to fight him for \$10,000. Not less than \$2,500 will pay Allen's traveling expenses to California.

James Ware, an engineer in the employ of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, at Freetown, Me., while coupling cars a few days since, had both his joints crushed. He is not expected to recover.

Paymaster W. C. Marcy, at Mare Island (California) Navy Yard, is estimated to be a defaulter to the amount of \$140,000. He has turned his property over to the Government, but it by no means covers the default.

Counterfeit United States ten-dollar bills have just made their appearance in Boston, and are excellent imitations of the genuine.

A counterfeit three dollar coupon of the bonds of '81, the first of twenty notes, has been received at the Treasury in Washington, it having been paid in Boston and forwarded to Washington. A fifteen-cent note and two twenty-five-cent notes were also received, which had been stamped with the seal required to be put on at the Department.

A "HOMELESS" STREET WANDERER OF POUGHKEEPSIE DIES AND LEAVES A FORTUNE OF \$25,000 WITHOUT A CLAIMANT.—Poughkeepsie, November 26, 1890.—"Lucky" Ostrom, a singular woman, seventy-eight years old, and has never entered a church. In her early days her parents refused to give her hand in marriage to an honorable suitor, and since that time "Lucky" has wandered about the city alone, all of her blood relations hereabouts being dead. Her brother, Hendrick Ostrom, is said to have died of starvation, leaving a snug sum of money behind, \$9,000 of which fell into "Lucky's" hands. From that time forth she seemed to inherit her brother's disposition, and became miserly in her actions, working very hard and saving every cent of money paid her, and eating her food at other people's tables. A few days ago she took cold, resulting in fever and death. As her end drew near, she was asked if she wished to settle any business matters, but she replied in the negative, and died, leaving \$25,000 behind her without a will. It is reported on the streets that many whose houses "Lucky" visited in her lifetime will make out heavy bills against her estate, and it is possible that nearly all of the \$25,000 will be used up to satisfy such demands. The property is now in the possession of Mr. John P. H. Tallman, a lawyer of this city. [New York Herald.]

The National Intelligencer has been purchased by Alexander Delmar, Esq., who will assume charge of the establishment, editorially and otherwise.

An old lady residing in San Francisco, recently had occasion to spank her little boy for some youthful indiscretion. He had been playing about the wharves, and in his juvenile perambulations had sat on a leaky can of nitro glycerine, the consequence of which was that the first smack the old lady administered caused a fearful explosion, which sent them flying in different directions and broke all the glass in the room.—Both are fast recovering from the injuries they sustained.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT.

Glorious, golden, youth! when the pulse beats full and the limbs elasticity of the limbs is responsive to the buoyant throbbing of the young blood and the whole being seems like a noblesse fairly trembling with nervous eagerness to be off in chase, perhaps, of some *ignis fatuus*, some wild scheme of hope and ambition. And once the object started off flies the impetuous youth, confident and fearless until, finding he gains not upon the subject of his ambitious chase, he sinks down wearied and discouraged, but only to revive and soon to resume the same fruitless pursuit and find the same fruitless result.

But, ah, this golden youth! We never know what "halcyon days" mean until when far up the hill of life we have climbed and standing amid few spots of verdure and many of barrenness we see away down below, back upon the path we came, the streams with verdant banks, the flowers and groves and fruits for all which we cared little then, but now yearn for, oh, so lovingly, so ardently, yet so hopelessly. Yea, even when our life has reached the "sere and yellow leaf," on a fresh, balmy, spring like, morning, with the gushing song of birds and the silvery glitter of waters, there comes over the creaked heart a choking sense of past joy experienced—when? In this life, or some other, some previous existence, passed, perhaps, in one of those planetary worlds now so bright, small and wonderful to our eyes? No, not this; but it is the faint, but conscious dawning of ineffable pleasures that we had unconsciously stored away in our youth and which now can sometimes barely lift away the rubbish accumulated through life and guide our wistful senses to a knowledge which comes too late—that our "halcyon days" were those when the blood was fresh, the limbs vigorous, the mind free, the heart pure and Hope sweet.

Ah, youth! Blessed youth! Happy, careless and free! How little we know and appreciate thy blessings, and how shamefully, too often, we abuse thy opportunities and shrink thy budding promises into the bitter and shriveled kernel!

Yes, that is a fine looking man his face though pale and his eyes sunken, yet his face indicates soul and intelligence and, surely, such a man as that was intended for some noble purpose! Surely youth, with all its golden opportunities, cannot have flitted away from him and left him far over the verge of manhood, as unlearned, unprepared and unreluctant as when a child, without that freshness, purity and buoyancy!

The waters of his life are troubled and bitter and poisonous although the surface tells not the shuddering tale which lies hidden beneath.

Yes, he is a fine looking man and his face and form seem to mark him out for honor's favorite and fortune's child. And is it not so, and why? Alas! the tempter tempted and he fell. Yes, fell from purity to sin; from innocence to vice; from the love of kindred and home to the society of the vile and degraded; from contentment and industry to a restless recklessness and dissipation.

How can we tell of his midnight orgies and debaucheries in company with his lewd and desperate companions? How can we tell of the agonizing hours he has hung over the gaming table, seeking to supply means to provide those degrading excitements which his temper and habits craved. How can we tell how his poor shattered body sank beneath the load imposed upon it and his almost dead heart confronted him with terrible accusations which curdled his blood and paralyzed his brain. How can we, oh, how can we tell of his changing moods of bitterness and savageness, humility and desperation, hope and despair, throughout his wild career, and the solemn apathy when the crushing news came that father had died, that mother had died, and sisters and brothers, and that sweet, darling babe which was to bind his heart to hers—that poor, patient, suffering wife, striving, struggling, hoping and praying for him, that desperate, degraded, fallen man, but her husband. O, God! will the bounty of Thy mercy reach even here and bow the sinning sinner at Thy footstool? Will it reach even here and reward the patient virtues of that loving, agonizing wife? Will it reach here and sweeten these bitter, poisonous waters?

Calm, contented, placid, age. See that old man, his form yet noble, though frail, and his silvery hair thrown back from a forehead broad and wrinkled, over-arching an eye which now looks lovingly, but which has in it the faintest lingering of a tale which would unfold the story of a stormy life. Hope is there and peace is there. The thin hand which fondly clasps a Bible, and the reverential gaze of those eyes, tell from whence comes that inward strength of resignation. Near beside him sits the good old wife, work in hand, fondly glancing occasionally towards him who is so dear to her heart, and who for her sake did, at last, flee the toils of the serpent, and with an humble spirit again walk beside her in life's solemn journey. A wife's prayers—God's power hath done this.

Youth, manhood, age! Heedless, buoyant happiness; degrading sin; and repentant peace.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

Additional Alcorn Majorities.
JACKSON, Dec. 3.—Attala 450; Panola 1408; Tallahatchie 290; DeSoto 100; Leake 264; Lafayette 75; Pike 164.

At least two-thirds of the Legislature Radical.

It is believed that the Senatorial district composed of Attala, Leake, and Neshoba is Conservative.

Lee elects one Radical and one Conservative to the Legislature.

Marshall elects a Radical to the Legislature by six hundred majority.

Scott gives Alcorn eighty-four majority.

It is understood that the Radicals are making preparations for a peace jubilee of all parties and colors, to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace.

Judge Burwell and Col. E. Stafford are prominent in the movement, and are working in apparent good faith.

Gen. Lowry is here, and is not chagrined at the result of the election.

No serious disturbances occurred during the election, except at Oxford, where one man was killed.

Dr. Hauslow is here from Copiah and complains of serious frauds in that county, and is prepared with affidavits to substantiate the statements, which will be published in a few days.

JACKSON, Dec. 4.—Majorities increase for Alcorn.

Washington gives him twenty-three hundred majority.

Oketibbeha thirteen hundred and seventy-five.

Winston twenty majority.

Dent gets Carroll by three hundred and sixty-six majority, and Neshoba by one hundred and forty-three.

Returns thus far show twenty-five Radical and three Conservative Senators, and seventy-two Radical and seven Conservative Representatives.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Conference occurs here on Tuesday next. One hundred and sixty divines are expected to be present.

The annual convention of the Christian denomination meets at the same time. About one hundred divines will be in attendance.

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The vacant Third Auditorship will probably be filled from Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Thomas J. Durant will be appointed a Circuit Judge of Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida.

Revenue to-day over one million. Crosswell recommends the abolition of the franking privilege.

Full Cabinet to-day.

Letter postage to England after January 1, 6 cents.

This Evening's Star says "the Ways and Means Committee yesterday received a statement from the Treasury Department, of the amount of loss to the Government for custom receipts that will ensue from an adoption of Judge Kelley's amendments to the free list of the tariff bill, from which it appears that it will not interfere with the capacity of the Government to redeem the bonded debt in excess of the amount provided for by the sinking fund. The Committee finally agreed to the amendments and are now considering the pending amendment to the list of dutiable articles."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The London Times in discussing the Irish question, says:

"We must declare a reform in land laws in the next session of Parliament, but meantime authority and law must be maintained, and infractions thereof punished."

Chief Justice Dillon of Iowa has been selected Circuit Judge 8th district, which includes Arkansas.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—A destructive fire this morning destroyed four entire blocks and three fourths of two others.

The fire originated in the clothing establishment of (C. H. Bros. cor. of the Strand and Tremont street. A high wind from the northwest was prevailing, and the fire swept in southerly direction, burning three blocks on Tremont street, between the Strand and Postoffice street, and three blocks between Mechanic and Church streets, west and Twenty-fourth street, except the stores of F. E. Thompson, Sam Paulson, J. Beinslein, R. T. George, N. Grossmayer, Texas Express office, J. M. Cruger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan, and Berbecker's building on Mechanic street, which was unoccupied. Dennis Nell's residence was the only one saved.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—Appeal's Little Rock special says that Judge Yancy, of the Chancery Court, has released all the officials of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad who were arrested for contempt in refusing to obey process, on the ground that the Judge who had issued the injunction had no authority to issue it.

JACKSON, Dec. 3.—Additional returns from six counties give Alcorn several thousand additional majority. Dent has carried but three counties, and those by very small majorities. The whole Radical ticket, with few exceptions, has doubtless been elected.

WHEELING, Dec. 3.—Fourteen coal barges were sunk below here last night.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Dec. 3.—In the Indiana Democratic Convention yesterday the truthfulness of the federal treasury statement,

and said if bond holders are too exacting they might get nothing.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Races.—In the race to-day, hurdle, 2 miles Lancer, Soaks and Chalmers, Lancer winner; time 4:56½.

Second race, mile heats best 3 in 5, Douglass, Betty Bay, Bonets, Whisenhant, Larkin and Corsican; Corsican winner; time averaging 1:47½.

Reid, negro, believed to be elected district clerk.

Austin—Williamson and Bell counties nearly unanimous for Hamilton and Haynes.

In Travis county nearly half the whites remained away from the polls. Hamilton's majority about 200.

Houston—Total vote 2350. Nothing definite known, but Davis has doubtless carried Harris county by several hundred.

Richmond—Large Republican majorities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The reported disaster to the iron clad Dictator is untrue. She left Tybee for Key West on Thursday, after ten days detention in the Savannah river.

The effective strength of the Federal army is 34,000, though the paper force is 52,000. Sherman submits a plan for enlisting 42,000, of whom two-thirds are in actual service, below which Sherman thinks the reduction would be unsafe.

Beknap's report says that the railway companies to which the military railroad material of the Quartermasters Department, was sold on a credit at the end of the war, incurred a debt originally of \$7,591,408. The interest has increased this amount to \$9,000,000, about one-half of which has been paid; but some railroads being in default and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them.

Breckinridge and Sherman had a social interview yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Lewis, of Virginia, visited the President to-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Revenue to-day over three quarters of a million.

Durant positively declines Circuit Judgeship.

The contest is now between Erskine, of Ga., and Wood, of Ala. The chances favor Erskine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gentlemen interested in the full restoration of the Southern States report freely that Congress is quite favorable. They say that the South need fear no further proscription by Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is fuller accounts of the recent battle, information brought by a negro, that the insurgents were approaching San Jose which was garrisoned by Catilounian volunteers.

A party of twenty volunteers, with an officer sent out to reconnoitre were cut off and captured. On the next morning the insurgents attacked San Jose and after fighting an hour raised a white flag. The garrison responded and sent out an officer and four men who approached the rebel lines and proposed capitulation. The soldiers without orders fired a volley and killed two of the Spaniards.

The fighting was renewed and the Cubans fought desperately and endeavored to scale the entrenchments but reinforcements coming to the garrison they finally withdrew.

Eleven Catalonians killed in the affair caused much excitement at Puerto Principe. The Colonel commanding the Catalonians has been sent to Havana to be tried by a court martial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—St. Matthew, Episcopal Church, the oldest in Jersey City, was burned; cause, defective flue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The argument in the Spanish gunboat case is postponed to Wednesday.

Thurlow Weed has retired from journalistic and political life.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4.—The bill reducing taxes from four to two mills with no exemptions, passed.

The bill removing disfranchisement of the 14th Amendment, passed to a third reading.

MADEIRA, Dec. 4.—The Constitutional guarantees recently suspended has been restored.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Guillot has written a letter to a member of the French Corps Legislatif on the political affairs of France. He advises the members to support a Parliamentary Empire.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Rocheport created an intense excitement in the Corps by a demand that the national guard be ordered to guard the hall for the protection of the deputies.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Lancashire mills have resumed full time.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Spanish Bank will issue six millions of currency as an additional loan to the Government.

Authentic information received here from Santiago de Cuba Nov. 23d, reports the landing of a filibustering expedition from the Cuban privateer Teaser, in Nipe Bay, and that a great quantity of military stores reached the interior in safety on the 20th ult.

The Spaniards attacked the insurgents, who were entrenched at Magate. The attack commenced by shelling and ended by a bayonet charge, in which the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss.

TORRE, Dec. 4.—A fire destroyed the Record Land Office and Journals of the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Loans increased over \$12,000,000; specie increased nearly \$1,000,000; circulation decreased a trifle; deposits decreased nearly \$1,000,000; legal tenders decreased over \$2,000,000; money sent at 60c; exceptions 5c; exports of gold for the week \$281,017 to \$250,000.

The boy who plays child to Norma in the Brooklyn Academy got frightened Thursday night, and fled from the stage with howls for his real mamma.

SCENES AT THE CENSUS.

The New York Evening Post says that Dr. Jarvis, of Boston, has, at the request of Revenue Commissioner Wells, after elaborate examination of facts and figures furnished by the Government, and from other sources, made an estimate of the probable wealth and population of the country in 1870. The method by which he arrives at his results are of interest only to statisticians; the results themselves are of wider interest.

He believes that in June, 1870, the United States will contain 39,613,115 persons, of whom 4,466,418 will be blacks; and the old free States will have 25,768,571 persons, against 13,844,544 in the old slave States. This would be an increase for the whole country of over eight millions in the last ten years.

As to wealth, he estimates that of the whole country next June at \$27,443,156,507, of which, in round numbers, eighteen and a half billions will be in real estate, and eight and three-quarters in personal. This is an increase of over ninety-one per cent. since 1860.

He estimates that the wealth of the country, divided annually among the people, would give, in June, 1880, this average for each person:

	Northern States.	Southern States.	United States.
Real Estate	\$231	\$154	\$193
Personal Estate	249	191	220
Total Estate	\$480	\$345	\$413

The most curious statements in Dr. Jarvis's paper is, that there are probably in the United States an average of 265,261 males and 225,024 females—490,285 of both sexes—between eighteen and sixty-five, constantly unable to labor.

Remembering how near the time is for the taking of the census, it would seem that Dr. Jarvis is a daring man to indulge himself in estimates which might soon be overturned; but when we remember how long it usually takes the Government to prepare and publish the census tables after it has them in hand, his risk will not appear so great.

Somebody, by the way, has calculated that if the entire Union were peopled as densely as Massachusetts, it would have a population of 619,000,000.

A Terrible Mining Disaster in Mexico.

Mexico, Oct. 16.—The most horrible catastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanajuato, on the 9th of October. About 1500 peons and Indians are employed in this mine during the entire year. It was opened in the early part of the sixteenth century, and has been worked continually since that time. Some of its chambers have been extended three thousand feet from the opening. On the date mentioned, while the laborers were seated in one of the broader chambers, eating their tortillas *con chile*, noon-day meal, they were startled by a sudden, crumbling sound above them, caused by the giving way of an immense portion of the shelving rock which formed the roof of the chamber. The whole number rose to their feet, breaking in different directions and running against each other in wild confusion.

With them were their wives and children who had brought them their simple meals, and were waiting to return with their tails and baskets. Scarcely a second intervened between the instant the alarming sound was heard from above and the crash upon the chamber floor below, followed by clouds of dust and the mingled cries of a thousand voices.

Twenty-five thousand tons of rock in a body had buried in an instant, as was afterward ascertained, upward of an hundred miners, their wives, sisters and children. The height—four hundred feet—from which the immense fragment of the overhanging mountain fell, gave such a deadly momentum to the great weight that none who were struck knew of the terrible blow which sent them into eternity. The alarm was soon spread to neighboring mines. Thousands of miners and citizens from Guanajuato soon assembled around the shaft of the Jesus Maria mine. There was not a spark of hope that any one of all who fell beneath the crush of rocks was alive. By counting the whole number who entered the mine in the morning, and the missing women who had carried meals to relatives and friends, it was ascertained who had been buried in that terrible mausoleum.

At a club supper, the other night, to a toast of "The babies! God bless them," a railway conductor responded: "May their route through life be pleasant and profitable, their ties well laid, their track straight forward and not backward. May their fathers be safe conductors, and their mothers faithful tenders, and their switch never misplaced."

A White Pine landlord thus advertises his hotel in the local papers: "And Joseph wept aloud, and he said unto his brethren: 'I am Joseph; doth my father yet live?' And his brethren answered him: 'You bet; the old man is doing bully; for he boards at the Cosmopolitan.'"